

BULLETIN

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

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HARRISBURG

GENERAL BULLETIN 689

June 1, 1961 May 31, 1961

60

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. David L. Lawrence, Governor

Department of Agriculture W.L.Henning, Secretary

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ALLEN F. SCHMOLL, *District Manager, Tunkhannock*

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT OFFICE

HARRY A. EVERETT, *District Manager, Lansdale*

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HARRISBURG

THE SECRETARY

September 1, 1961

The Honorable David L. Lawrence
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Governor Lawrence:

A basic function of the Department of Agriculture is not found in any law or resolution, nor is it described specifically in this report of activities for the fiscal year just ended.

It is to make every effort to raise the income and standard of living of Pennsylvania's rural families while giving maximum protection to the consumer.

This basic policy guides and directs all programs of the Department.

One of the new programs being tried this year -- officially grading market animals offered for sale by farmers at public markets -- is a direct implementation of the policy. By selling graded animals, the farmer is rewarded for his skill and ability to produce a superior animal. At the same time, the consumer will receive a better quality of meat because production emphasis will resolve itself on quality.

Other programs are more directly aimed at consumer protection. Keeping livestock herds and poultry flocks healthy, maintaining close checks on foodstuffs offered for sale, and keeping a tight rein on the handling of milk and dairy products all benefit the consumer and safeguard the public health.

The legislative program of this administration has been of great assistance in carrying out this policy. We have found that some of the old laws' effectiveness had been lessened through the passage of time. Prompt legislative action allowed new sections of these laws to be put into effect. This is especially true in the meat and milk processing fields.

The production and distribution of food continues to be the leading industry in Pennsylvania. It is an industry which continues to grow and gain strength in startling contrast with some other sectors of our economy. The Department of Agriculture is exerting every effort to see that this upward trend continues.

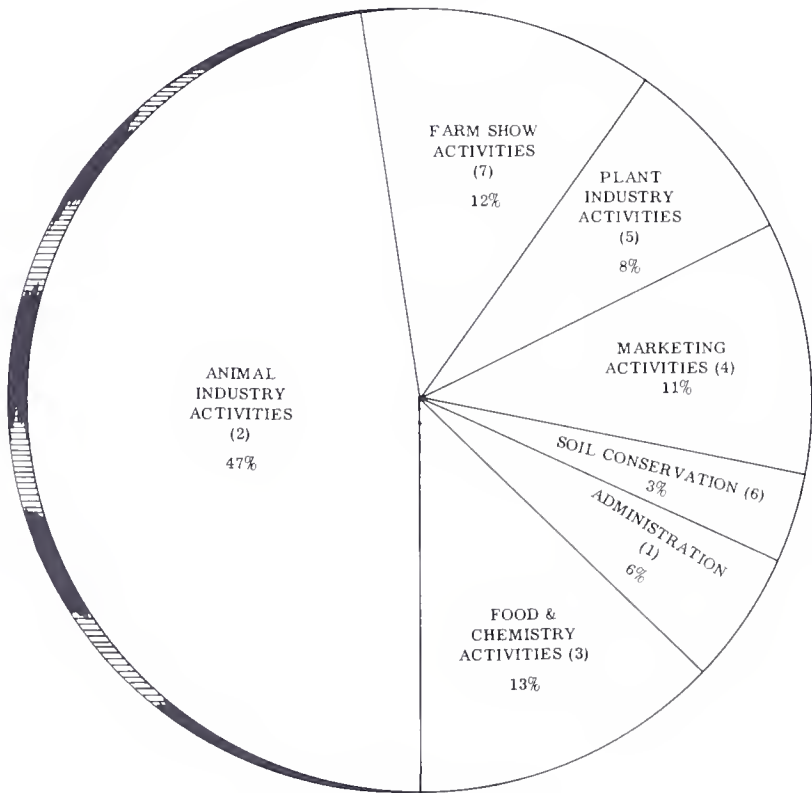
Your office has enhanced the work of the Department through guidance, interest and encouragement. Also aiding the Department during the past fiscal years have been the leaders of our state farm organizations, agricultural educators, and progressive farmers interested in the role that government has in agriculture.

Respectfully,

W. L. Henning

W. L. Henning
Secretary of Agriculture

Each dollar was spent this way



Figures in parentheses indicate the accounts shown below.

... and here's what the various programs cost.

1. Administration	\$ 226,040.19
Auditor General's Audit Costs	14,516.88
Total	\$ 240,557.07

2. Bureau of Animal Industry	\$1,646,948.94	
Animal Indemnities	69,109.08	
Veterinary Fees	28,781.00	
Regional Diagnostic Laboratory	24,972.98	
Colfhaad Vaccination	170,794.40	
Damestic Mink Regulation	3,735.10	
Total		\$1,944,341.50
3. Bureau of Foods ond Chemistry	\$ 435,931.87	
Feed and Fertilizer	108,220.30	
Total		\$ 544,152.17
4. Bureau of Markets	\$ 367,790.41	
Encourogng Agriculturol Exhibits	55,000.00	
Federal-State Marketing Projects	18,017.28	
Total		\$ 440,807.69
5. Bureau of Plant Industry	\$ 320,861.71	
Cantral of Stem Rust	20,118.98	
Total		\$ 340,980.69
6. Soil Conservotion Commission	\$ 39,990.12	
Geological Survey	12,183.09	
Soil Survey	44,664.21	
Soil Survey (Montgomery County)	10,543.02	
Total		\$ 107,380.44
7. Form Show Account	\$ 151,612.78	
Stote Farm Show Fund	298,095.19	
Livestock Show	50,057.66	
Junior Dairy Shows	14,790.39	
Total		\$ 514,556.02
Total for Deportment		\$4,132,775.58

Highlights:

A fourth district office was opened near Williamsport on May 1.

Initial plans were drawn for a new Department of Agriculture Building to be constructed near the Farm Show Buildings in Harrisburg.

Meat hygiene law has been strengthened for greater consumer protection.

Brucellosis and tuberculosis tests are now being made at the same time, cutting the number of farm calls by one-third.

Calfhood vaccination continues to gain popularity—161,952 vaccinated this year.

The Commonwealth realized \$1.2 million from dog licenses and fees; paid out \$35,000 for dog damage.

Pilot veal calf grading programs were started at livestock auction markets.

Wholesale food distribution facilities study was started in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area.

Mimosa webworms and Asiatic oak weevils have been found in the state.

European corn borers caused more than \$2.5 million damage.

More than one million people used the Farm Show Building.

Venango, Sullivan and Bucks Counties became Soil Conservation Districts.

Administration

Progress was made on many fronts—both large and small—to provide the means by which the operating bureaus and commissions in the Department of Agriculture can be freed of administrative details to allow them to devote a greater amount of time and energy to execution of their principal tasks.

District Offices

The fourth of seven planned master district offices of the Department was opened on May 1, 1961. Known as the Linden District Office, the facility serves Potter, Tioga, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Northumberland counties. The office is located just west of Williamsport on Route 220 (RD 1, Linden). Dr. Miles R. Derk was appointed as director of the office. Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties had previously been serviced from the Tunkhannock District Office.

Plans are under way to shift the southwestern district office from the State Office Building in Pittsburgh to a rural location in southern Butler County. Experience has shown that the downtown Pittsburgh location tends to limit service to farmers because of the traffic and parking problems.

This, of course, is just the opposite of the intent of the district office plan. The idea originated to bring Departmental service closer to the farmers of the state as well as to create a system whereby greater control of field employees can be obtained.

District offices of the Department also allow the Department to offer a greater variety of services at lower costs since building and facility costs are lower in these rural communities than in Harrisburg. Personnel recruitment is also easier in the smaller communities.

New Building Planned

Plans were made during the year to move the Department of Agriculture from its congested downtown Harrisburg location to a site on Cameron Street opposite the Farm Show Buildings.

Employees

(May 31, 1961)

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Administration.....	37	8
Animal Industry	226	48
Foods and Chemistry	80	18
Markets	58	12
Plant Industry	28	6
Farm Show	31	7
Soil Conservation.....	5	1
Total.....	465	

This will require construction of a new building which has been authorized by the General Assembly.

The plans call for the construction of a three story building with adequate facilities to house the Department and all of its activities and employees through 1985. Besides shifting the offices from the South Office Building, the laboratories now housed in the Publications Building at Cameron and Market Streets will also be moved into the new building.

Detailed planning has been going on so that this building will meet the specialized requirements of the Department in the long run and provide it with the facilities it needs, particularly for laboratories.

The Animal Industry laboratory will remain unchanged.

Present planning calls for completion of the building in 1964.

Staff Projects

The Office of Administration of the Department includes the office of the Deputy Secretary for Administration, the Machine Accounting Unit and other staff specialists.

One of the busiest of these staff specialists is the Automotive Officer who is responsible for overall supervision of the maintenance and operation records of the nearly 300 cars and trucks operated by the Department.

The Machine Accounting Unit continues to get deeper and deeper into its projects. With increased activities, the central accounting machine for the unit was upgraded by replacing an IBM Model 402 accounting machine with an IBM Model 407. The Model 407 machine is faster and has greater capacity to solve problems.

The machine unit has allowed the first phase of an improved record keeping system for the Bureau of Animal Industry to be initiated. All cattle herd owners have been assigned an eight digit code number which indicates the county, township, and individual number of the herd. This number on animal health records will allow, ultimately, greater speed and accuracy in processing health records.

Additionally, the machine unit tabulates basic data for ultimate information and documentary use.

Public Information

A strict "open door" information policy is maintained by the Department.

Increasing emphasis is being given to creating a more favorable public image of farmers in Pennsylvania through the Department's public information program. One of the major steps implementing this policy was production and release of a short motion picture film designed to tell the non-farm public the good job that farmers are doing for them. Potato farming is used as the case in point.

The information specialists of the Department use practically all media of mass communications to tell the story of how the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture serves all the citizens of the Commonwealth. Television and radio are becoming increasingly important and the Department has ac-

quired many of the tools necessary for use of these media. This does not mean that the use of printed media is being neglected. Last year an average of more than one news story a day was released in addition to special articles. The Public Information Division also provides editorial assistance in preparing speeches, publications and technical articles and papers.

Secretary Henning Honored

Secretary of Agriculture William L. Henning was elected president of the National Assn. of State Departments of Agriculture on Sept. 8, 1960. This organization is composed of the secretaries or commissioners of agriculture in all 50 states, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

In carrying out his duties as president of the organization, Secretary Henning has represented the association at many meetings and has presented testimony in its behalf before The Congress of the United States. The 1961 conference of the association is scheduled for Oct. 1 through 5 at Hershey.



Left: Raymond S. Mohry, livestock worker, files a field report at the Southeastern District Office.

Below: District Manager Charles E. Koester (left) prepares to go on the air from the studio of WTAE-TV, Pittsburgh. Department of Agriculture specialists appeared on more than 20 television programs throughout the state.



Financial Review

The Department operated within its budget during the fiscal year, although expenditures were higher than during the previous fiscal period.

This increase comes from two sources.

Many expenditures were postponed during the previous fiscal year because of temporary fiscal problems. These delayed expenditures made during this fiscal year tend to make this year's expenditures higher than normal.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is stepping up its activities in testing for Brucellosis and Tuberculosis. These costs will probably continue to climb before they reach a plateau.

Generally, the level of activities of the Department is fast approaching a point where the bureaus consume all the available finances. Interestingly enough, the employees of the Department decreased during this fiscal year due to curtailment of completed and unnecessary projects.

Agricultural Legislation

The 1961 Session of the General Assembly began in January and had not completed its affairs at the end of the fiscal year. The Department presented an extensive legislative program, the most important part of which was a measure to permit marketing orders for agricultural commodities. This measure was later amended to cover only apples and had not been acted upon by the end of the fiscal year.

Here is a summary of measures of interest to agriculture which were enacted prior to May 31, 1961:

- Act 31 — Amendment to fertilizer act.
- Act 32 — Amendments to the domestic mink act.
- Act 33 — Providing for use of the word "Margarine."
- Act 37 — Repealed section of the oleomargarine act relating to keeping records.
- Act 42 — Amendments to non-alcoholic drinks (soft drink) law.
- Act 43 — Revised regulations for agricultural cooperatives having capital stock.
- Act 44 — Revised regulations for agricultural cooperatives not having capital stock.
- Act 71 — Provides for rabies reports through dog law amendment.
- Act 72 — Strengthened dog law concerning licenses and penalties.
- Act 96 — Increased penalties for violation of meat hygiene law.
- Act 101 — Amendments to livestock health law making it unlawful to impede, hinder or interfere to present animals or poultry for testing.

Bureau of

Animal Industry

Two of the long-time animal health functions of the Bureau were combined this year to reduce the number of farm calls by state veterinarians. Both brucellosis and tuberculosis tests are applied to animals at the first visit to farms. This means that with the return call to check the results of the tuberculosis test, the veterinarian is finished with the farm. This saves the state money in travel and hours worked and saves the farmer the annoyance of having to pen all his animals an additional time.

The incidence of infection of tuberculosis is now 0.12 per cent and the incidence of brucellosis is 0.19 per cent.

Twenty-one counties were reaccredited as tuberculosis-free, a status they will keep for three years. One hundred per cent of the cattle were tested in 12 counties and testing continues in the other nine counties. (Reaccreditation can be granted on the basis of a 20 per cent test.)

Fifteen animals were found to be infected with Johne's Disease (paratuberculosis) as the result of tests ordered by local veterinarians.

One important method of keeping down tuberculosis is checking back on animals found to be infected when slaughtered. Twenty-two post mortem reports were received by the Bureau from abattoirs on animals showing tuberculosis lesions. Twenty animals were traced to the herds in which they originated. A total of 100 reactor animals were revealed when these herds were tested.

There are 1,532,086 cattle under supervision for tuberculosis control. The Commonwealth paid \$26,090.58 in indemnities to owners of cattle ordered destroyed as tuberculosis reactors.

Brucellosis Control

Calfhood vaccination against brucellosis, a free service of the Department of Agriculture, hit a new high during this fiscal year. Farmers had 161,952 calves immunized against the disease which can be transmitted to humans as undulant fever.

Slightly more than a half-million animals were blood tested for brucellosis. There were 872 unvaccinated and 263 vaccinated animals (all more than 30 months old) found to be infected. An additional 901,000 dairy cows are under continuous inspection through the milk ring test.

Monroe and Philadelphia counties were certified as brucellosis-free areas by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Twenty-four



Livestock disease control workers must be schooled and trained to be on the alert for diseases of all kinds. Kenneth McCauley and Dr. David S. Ingram (right) inspect a sheep for scab mites as part of a special training session held by BAI.

counties were granted renewed modified certification as brucellosis-free. The free counties had less than 0.2 per cent infection in all cattle and less than 1 per cent of the herds during the past 18 month period. The outlook is favorable toward having more counties become free areas soon.

Meat Hygiene

A major step toward the eradication of hog cholera was taken April 1 when all feeder pigs sold through livestock auction were required to be vaccinated with attenuated live virus against the disease. Pigs going through subsequent auctions will be revaccinated as though no previous vaccine had been administered.

The state's basic meat hygiene law was strengthened by legislative action which puts fines at a level designed to discourage violations. For the first offense the fine is now \$100 to \$500. This formerly was a \$50 to \$100 fine. For a second offense, within five years of the first, a suspension of license for a period of 30 to 60 days in addition to the fine can be levied. For a third and subsequent offense, within five years of the last, the offense is a misdemeanor, subject to a \$1,000 to \$2,000 fine or a year in jail or both. In addition, a third offender shall have his license suspended for 30 to 90 days.

On the positive side of law enforcement, the meat hygiene division has assisted in laying out plans for about 40 new slaughterhouses or in the remodeling of old ones. Meat hygiene representatives have attended several meetings of the livestock auction operators association and the meat packers organization to educate the industry in the enforcement problems and to seek cooperative action to remedy these problems.

Technical assistance was given in revising meat specifications for state institution purchases.

Miscellaneous Diseases

Garbage feeders, in many instances are appearing to be reluctant to make expensive repairs and replacements to garbage cookers. These installations were made under conditions resulting from widespread outbreaks of vesicular exanthema leading to garbage feeding laws and some emergency action.

However, the steam generating equipment, now installed and used for four to six years, is starting to show signs of normal wear and tear. With no sense of urgency, there is reluctance which could lead to laxity that could lead to future disease outbreaks.

Even though law enforcement has become difficult, every effort has been made to preserve the expected sanitary standards as set forth in the Garbage Feeding Law. Last year there were 221 known, active and licensed garbage feeders.

Ninety-four stallions standing for public service in Pennsylvania were qualified, certified and licensed last year.

Poultry Diagnostic Services

Thirty-four specific infectious poultry diseases were diagnosed from 26,534 specimens submitted to the six poultry testing laboratories. However, because of various reasons, no positive diagnosis could be made for 26 per cent of the samples.

Specific virus infections accounted for 42 per cent of the diseases diagnosed. Twenty-five per cent were caused by protozoa, 9 per cent were bacterial, 5 per cent were fungus infections, and combinations of viral and bacterial agents were responsible for the other 19 per cent.

The virus diseases, particularly the respiratory infections, present unusual difficulties for a rapid and accurate diagnosis. The chicken embryo is presently used for virus isolation studies, but the procedure is time consuming. Research work in progress promises to shorten poultry disease diagnostic procedures for virus diseases without sacrificing accuracy.

A project of this nature, using the modern fluorescent antibody technique, is currently receiving top priority at the Pennsylvania State University poultry disease research center. The project is in the final stages and all of the Poultry Diagnostic Laboratories are equipped with the necessary ultra-violet type microscopes. The practical application of these experimental procedures will provide a valuable adjunct to the poultry disease diagnostic services.

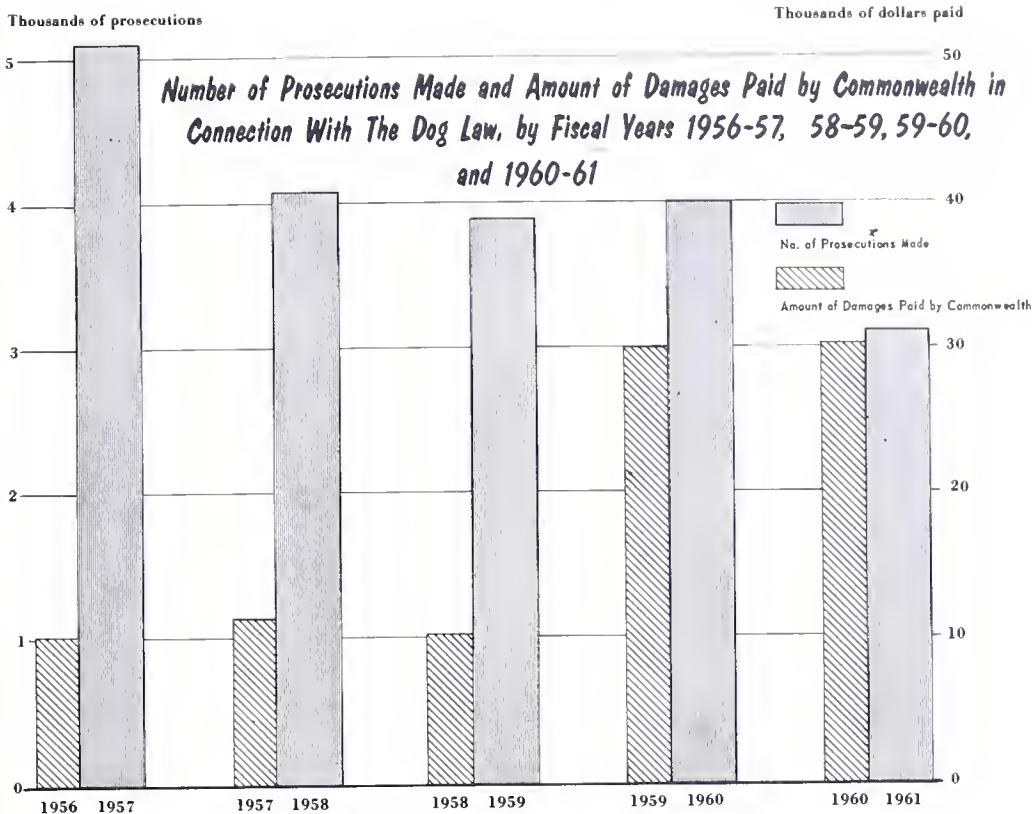
A new service was added in May 1960 when the research center initiated flock immunity tests for avian encephalomyelitis.

The Summerdale Laboratory propagated and distributed enough avian bronchitis virus to immunize at least 945,000 chickens. Enough salmonella pullorum antigen for 1,480,000 tube agglutination tests was also produced at Summerdale.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ million birds were tested for pullorum with less than .02 per cent infection last year. Both the number of birds tested and the percentage of infection are records—the former high and the latter low.

The use of licensed lay poultry technicians in the official pullorum testing program has greatly facilitated this growth. By supplementing the services of local veterinarians in the collection of blood samples, the technicians not only expand the services in the field, but also relieve the veterinarian for other professional activities.

Eighteen candidates successfully completed the Third Poultry Technicians Short Course in July 1960. There are now 46 licensed poultry technicians.



Dog Law Enforcement

Field agents investigated 756 dog damage claims, totaling \$41,398.97. Of this, \$35,040.89 was reimbursed to the claimants by the Commonwealth and \$6,358.08 was settled by owners of dogs known to be responsible for the damages. In comparison with the previous year there were 126 fewer damage claims with a decrease of \$3,578.08 in damages and an increase of \$2,558.78 settled by dog owners. (This is entirely due to stepped-up activities of field agents and thoroughness of investigations.) There were only 11 positive rabies cases, one of which was a dog, during the past fiscal year, compared to the previous year when there were 42 rabies cases with 5 being dogs.

Police officers were paid \$65,522.00 by the Commonwealth for destroying stray dogs. Field agents destroyed approximately an additional 2,500 stray dogs.

Pennsylvanians purchased 897,213 individual dog license and 6,133 kennel license last year, and 3,314 prosecutions were made for violation of the Pennsylvania Dog Law. The total revenue for dog license and fees and fines amounted to \$1,231,741.10. The Domestic Mink Section of this Division issued 340 mink propagating permits amounting to \$8,500.00 in revenue.

An extensive dog license campaign drive was conducted throughout the State, made necessary by delinquent dog owners and the depredations of the stray and uncontrolled dog. Members of the Pennsylvania Game Commission assisted in many of these drives. During the past severe winter the loss to the deer herd and other wildlife was heavy attributing a considerable amount to dogs.

Bureau of

Foods and Chemistry

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the food supply within the Commonwealth is safe, clean, wholesome, and properly labeled. In order that the health, confidence and pocketbook of the consumer may be protected, inspectors are alert to see that food is free of substances that may cause illness, free of filth, and that the customer is not economically cheated.

Because of the special care necessary to protect milk supplies, a separate staff administers the Milk Sanitation Act.

A third responsibility is the enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to animal feed, fertilizer, liming materials and pesticides, products which the farmer uses as his "raw materials" to produce meat, milk, eggs, fibers, fruits, vegetables and grains.

As the name of this Bureau indicates, the science of Chemistry plays a vital part in its operation. Contract laboratories in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie and Wilkes-Barre assist in the analyses of perishable foods. The State Laboratory in Harrisburg also checks on food for human consumption and performs all analytical work on animal feed, fertilizer and other agricultural materials. Annually, the Bureau analyzes approximately 6,000 food samples, 4,200 animal feed samples, 1,500 fertilizer samples, 200 lime samples, and 300 miscellaneous samples.

All technically trained personnel of the Bureau have qualified by examinations administered by the State Civil Service Commission. The field staff includes 26 food inspectors, 15 milk sanitarians, and six feed and fertilizer inspectors. The laboratory is staffed by seven chemists and four laboratory technicians. An unusual personnel feature of the Bureau involves nearly 900 men who assist in the enforcement of the Milk Sanitation Law, yet are actually employed by the various dairies and milk producers.

The various laws relating to food include sanitation requirements, minimum standards of composition and labeling provisions. For example, butter must contain at least 80 per cent butterfat; sausage may not be extended with cereals or milk powder; ice cream may not contain fat other than butterfat; soft drinks must contain at least 8 per cent sugar (unless labeled to indicate that artificial sweeteners were used in preparation); vinegar must have at least 4 per cent acidity; preservatives are not permitted in meat products and must be declared present in those foods in which they are permitted.

All foods must be free of diseased, contaminated, filthy or decomposed substances and must be manufactured, stored, transported and displayed in a manner that will maintain their safety. Sanitary inspections to maintain a safe food supply cover insect and rodent control; proper screening of windows and doors; floor and walls that are readily cleanable; exhaust fans to re-

Enforcement tags used by the Bureau

AFC-0-5b—5M 11-57

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF FOODS AND CHEMISTRY
Harrisburg

No. 1851

No. 1851

UNDER SEIZURE

The items listed on the reverse side of this tag may not be moved pending examination by and authorization of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture under penalty as provided by Section 1705 (e) of the Act of April 9th, 1929, P. L. 177, as amended, the Administrative Code.

Date _____ Inspector _____

Date _____
Inspector _____
To be attached to Inspection Report

AFC-0-8—5M-3-46

OFFICIAL

Must not be removed under penalty of law

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF FOODS AND CHEMISTRY
Harrisburg

Date _____ No. _____

No. Packages in Lot _____

Agent _____

UNFIT FOR USE AS FOOD

Container or Contents are not to be removed until authorized by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture under penalty of Law

AFC-0-1—5M—7-59

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF FOODS AND CHEMISTRY

FERTILIZER SAMPLE

Agent's No. _____ Chemist's No. _____

Name of Brand _____

Name of Manufacturer _____

Address _____

Name of Dealer _____

Address _____

Nitrogen _____ %

Total Phos. Acid _____ %

Avail. Phos. Acid _____ %

Insol. Phos. Acid _____ %

Potash _____ %

Date _____ 19 _____

Agent _____

AFC-0-4 11/57

Commercial Feed Replacement Tag

The original tag on this bag was removed _____ 19 _____ when the material was sampled by an Inspector for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

It Stated:
Manufacturer _____

Brand _____

Min. Protein _____ %

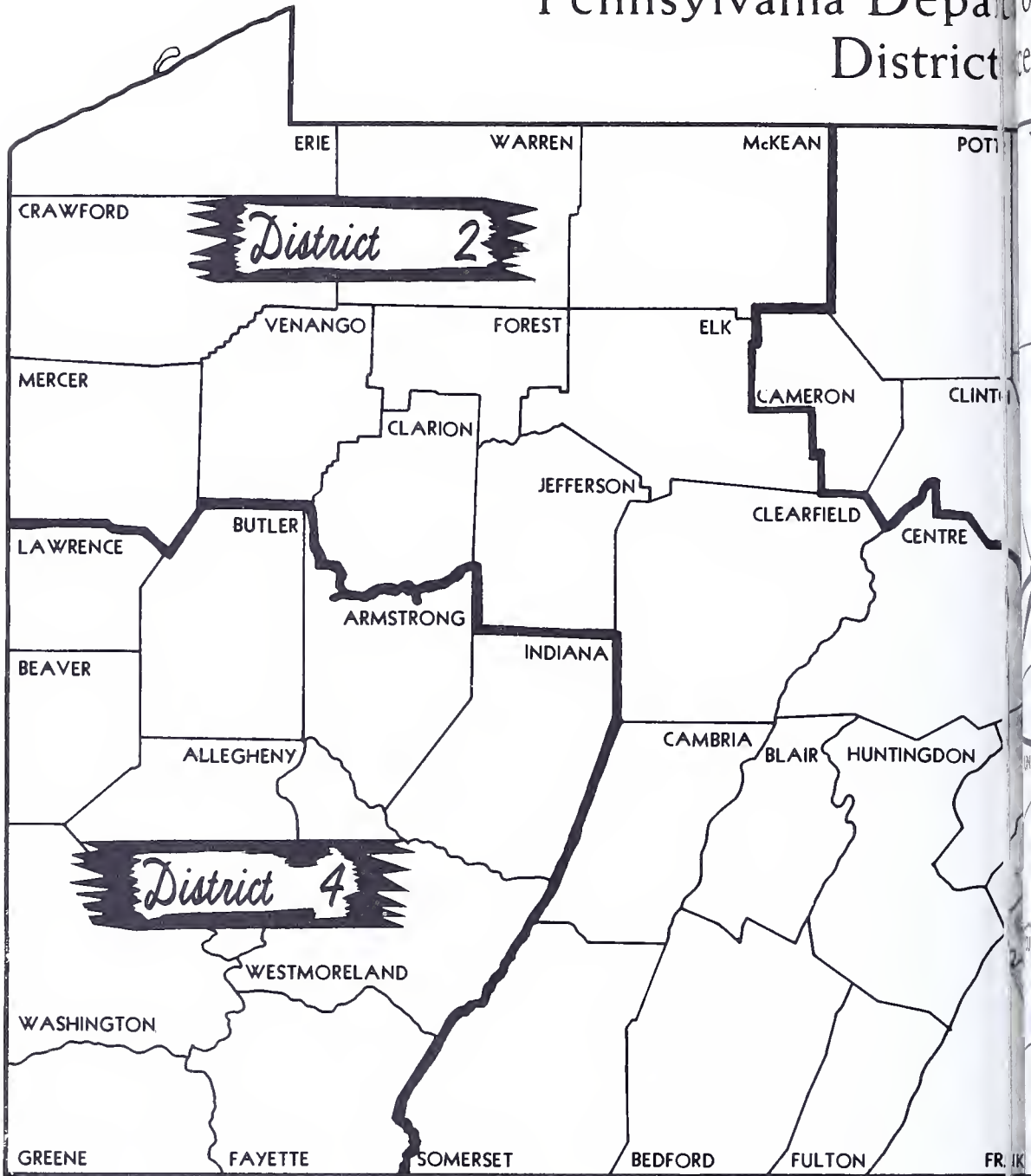
Min. Fat _____ %

Max. Fibre _____ %

Inspector _____

Report of analysis will be furnished to the dealer.

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Districts



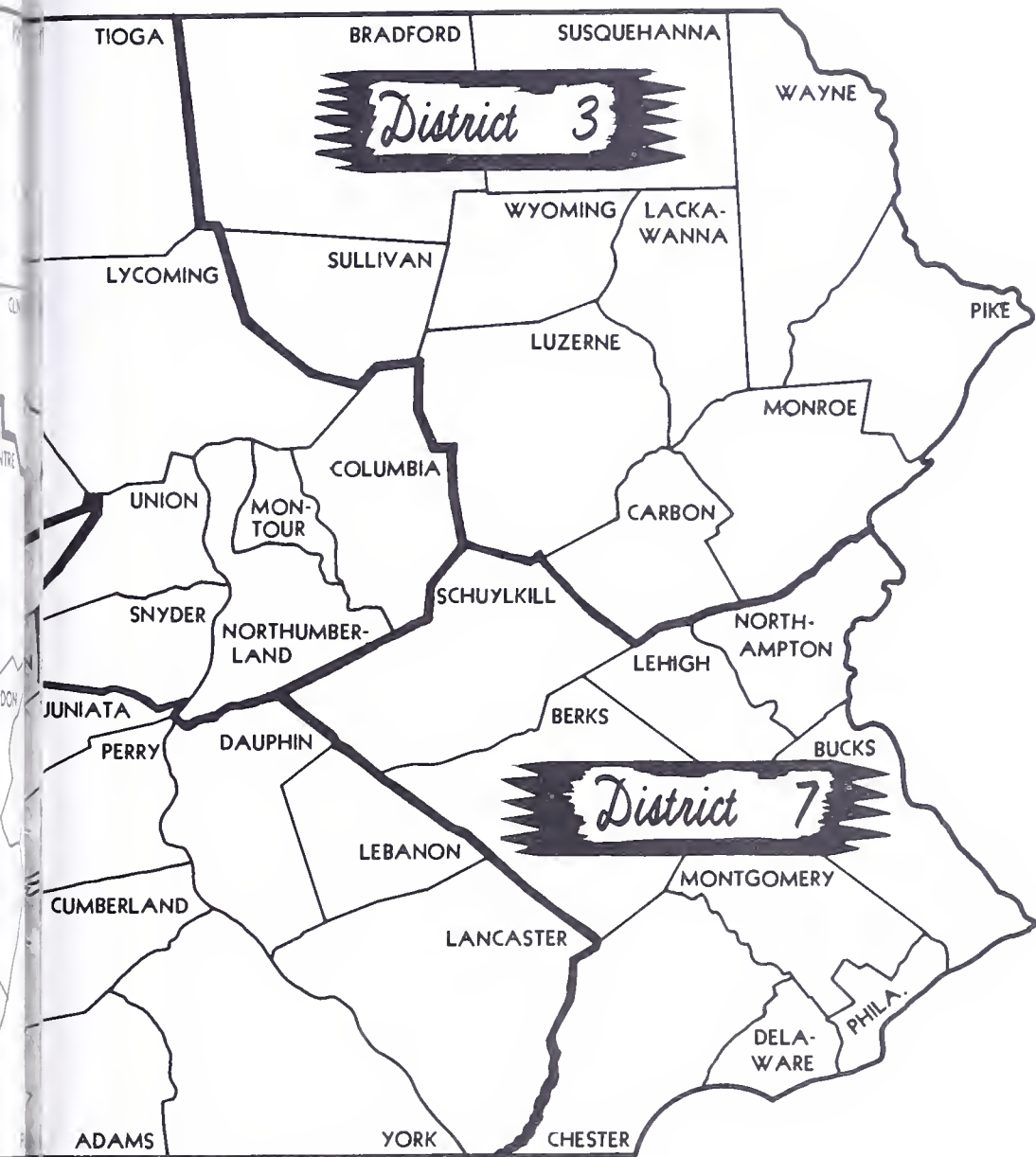
DISTRICT 2

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
R.D. 1, Linden, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 326-1759 (Williamsport)
Dr. M. R. Derk, Administrative Director

DISTRICT 3

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
69 Putnam Street
Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania
Telephone: Terrace 6-8631
Allen F. Schmoll, District Manager

Department of Agriculture Offices



DISTRICT 4

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
R. 1, Evans City, Pennsylvania
Telephone:
Charles A. Koester, District Manager

DISTRICT 7

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
711 West Main Street
Lansdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone: ULysses 5-9066
Harry A. Everett, District Manager

move fumes likely to be harmful to employees; proper storage of ingredients; safe and adequate supplies of hot and cold water; proper waste disposal, and other factors relating to good housekeeping.

In connection with products such as animal feed, fertilizers and liming materials, where the farmer is advised by label as to protein, fat and fiber content of the feed, the amount of primary plant nutrients in fertilizers, or the fineness and chemical composition of lime, the laboratory verifies such guarantees. The laboratory recently began a program to assay medicated feeds for their drug content. Presently, more than 20 feed additives, including arsanilic acid, sulfaquinoxaline, and diethylstilbestrol are routinely checked.

An enforcement procedure authorized by the Administrative Code of 1929 permits the holding of food for a reasonable time until examinations can be made to determine compliance. As a result of such action, the sale of pickles containing wood slivers, candy containing metallic particles, cheese contaminated with a pesticide, and ice cream short in weight have been stopped during the past year.

Division of Milk Sanitation

The Division of Milk Sanitation is responsible for enforcing the sanitary requirements regarding the sale of milk and milk products within the Commonwealth. The Division issues permits to individuals and plants for the sale of milk if they comply with sanitary procedures.

During the last fiscal year, the Division issued 3,258 permits; inspected 2,600 milk and milk products plants which had applied for permits; inspected 4,413 farms in a spot check of a portion of farms producing milk for applicants; inspected 250 plants and their suppliers located in other states; inspected 251 laboratories for compliance with making analyses in accordance with the Milk Sanitation Law; inspected 257 automatic milk pasteurization facilities; and made 1,700 miscellaneous calls and 132 special calls to assist dairy plant operators, producers and applicants.

Violations uncovered during inspections led to 22 official hearings. Evidence presented resulted in the revocation of two permits. In all other instances, unsatisfactory conditions were corrected and the permits were allowed to continue in force. Prosecutions were brought against five dairy plants for continued neglect to meet basic sanitation requirements.

Director of Laboratory certificates were issued to 39 persons; 13 others were certified for making direct microscopic examinations of milk. Renewal certificates were issued to 882 inspectors and 40 new applicants qualified as approved inspectors.

Fifty-four surveys were made of milk plants shipping in interstate commerce. Many states will not accept milk produced and processed in another state unless a survey is made and the findings are certified to the U. S. Public Health Service and published in the Interstate Milk Shippers report.

One new regulation was issued by the Department. It permits multiple vitamin fortification of milk or fluid derivatives and was developed at the request of the dairy industry to meet possible demands for such a product.



A lot of officially graded veal calves enter the sale ring.

Bureau of

Markets

Data was published on two marketing facilities surveys and work was begun on a third during this year.

The Bureau of Markets studied the wholesale fishery products marketing facilities and wholesale flower marketing facilities in Pittsburgh as part of an overall survey to determine the wholesale needs of the city.

Other wholesale facilities were studied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the complete report of the various surveys, with recommendations, should be published in the latter part of 1961.

In February, an economic study of wholesale food marketing facilities in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton metropolitan area was started. Objectives of this study are to analyze the present wholesale food marketing situation and evaluate the adequacy of present facilities in relation to present and future needs.

This study was initiated at the request of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Industrial Development Commission to assist in planning a long-term development of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area.

Market News Service

The market news service in Pennsylvania is conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania and United States Departments of Agriculture. The USDA handles the physical operation of the program with the Bureau of Markets financing, in part, the cost of its operation.

Daily wholesale prices in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets covering fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products are offered. In addition, this service covers the reporting of livestock prices for the Lancaster Union Stock Yards, New Holland Sales Stables, and the Vintage Livestock Auction. A cooperative agreement with Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland allows the price reporting of apples and peaches in the Appalachian area during the season.

Started new this year was inclusion of country point reports and open market transactions as part of the Southeastern Pennsylvania cream price report. Country point prices of cabbage, sweet corn, and tomatoes, in season, have been reported the past two years.

Livestock Marketing

A pilot program of veal calf grading was instituted at two Pennsylvania livestock auctions. The program is voluntary on the part of the seller, but fees to support the cost of grading are paid by the marketing agency.

Bureau of Markets livestock marketing specialists grade veal calves as they are brought into the market. The graded calves are sorted and sold in uniform lots. Official grades for veal calves, based on federal grades, were promulgated.

Preliminary work has been done in cooperation with the Farmer Cooperative Service of the USDA to determine the advantage and disadvantage of pen lot selling of livestock. The Bureau has furnished the FCS with basic information and data.

Group selling of graded lambs was started at the Danville Livestock Auction. This activity involved grouping lambs on two separate days last fall. While the program was well accepted, no final conclusion on the program can be drawn until it is continued for the summer and fall of 1961.

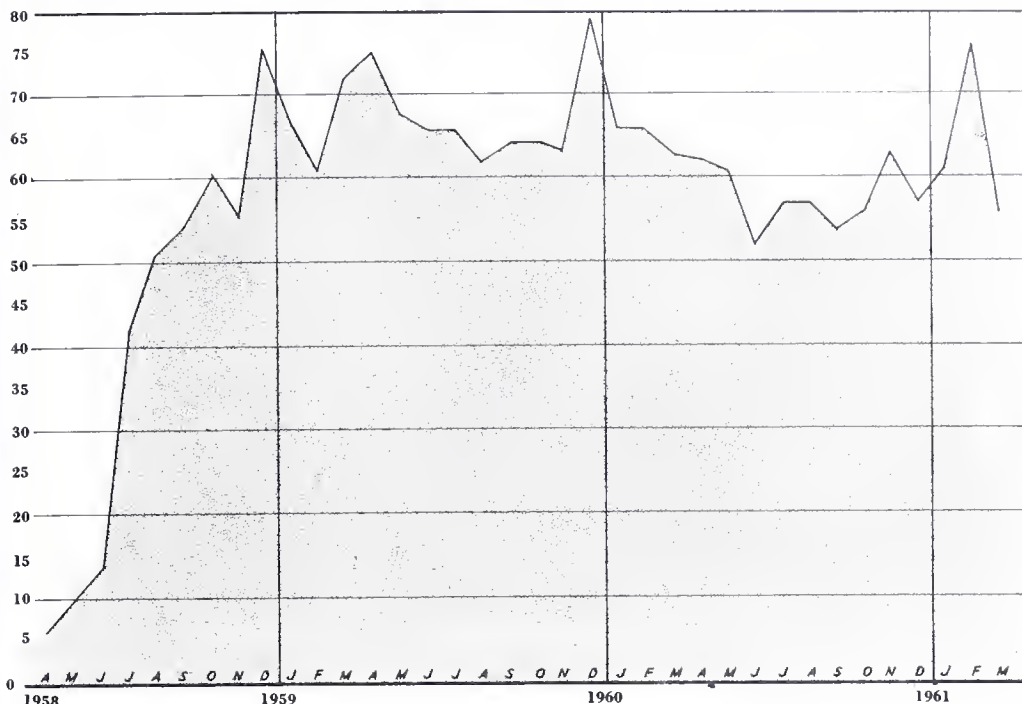
Marketing specialists continue to assist and cooperate with the Extension Service in conducting feeder pig sales and assisting in grading wool in cooperative wool pools.

Poultry and Eggs

Under the Pennsylvania Certified Egg Program, which marks its third full year of operation, 35 plants are packing more than 2 million dozen eggs a month. During the fiscal year, 718,385 cases of eggs were certified as compared to 800,076 cases the year before. Eighty-five graders have been retained, examined and licensed for quality control in the certified egg plants. Employees of the Bureau devoting time to the certified program have visited each plant a minimum of 24 times during the year and have conducted several quality programs for all graders in a number of the plants.

Volume of Eggs Certified to be Sold Under the Pennsylvania Certified Egg Program by Months April 1958 March 1961

Thousands of 30-doz.
Cases Certified



An average of eight egg law enforcement agents were in the field during the year. They made more than 18,000 inspections for quality of eggs being offered for sale.

There were 48 entries in the Pennsylvania Official Random Sample Test totaling 2,198 pullets housed. The number of pullets housed in the egg test facilities in Harrisburg was down because of poor hatches and a series of diseases during the growing period. The random sample program has been operating near maximum capacity for the past several years.

In addition to the random sample test, poultry and egg division personnel also administer the Turkey Meat Production Test. This program includes collecting eggs, supervising incubation and growing as well as dressing test turkeys for market. There were 18 entries in this test totaling 1,928 toms and hens.

Considerable poultry and egg work is done in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In June 1960 the USDA, in cooperation with the Department, installed grading service for egg products at Twin Valley Farmers Exchange, Hegins. This is the first egg breaking operation in Pennsylvania under such supervision and currently it is processing about 2,000 pounds of egg products daily.

There was a sharp increase in the amount of poultry meat processed in plants supervised under the Federal-State Cooperative Agreement. Six plants operating under this program received 41,030,868 pounds of poultry compared to 9,700,000 pounds handled in four plants the year before. Of this quantity, 20,088,388 pounds was officially graded with consumer labels on 2,655,530 pounds.

As of May 31, 1961, two egg grading stations (three less than at the beginning of the fiscal year) were supervised under the Federal-State program. These two stations graded 767,154 cases of eggs compared with 643,006 cases handled in the five plants the year before. About 10,000 more cases were consumer grade labeled.

Operating under the Poultry Improvement Plan, the division selected 1,193,003 birds as Pullorum-Typhoid Clean in 742 flocks. The number of birds in selected flocks was only .8 per cent less than in the previous year.

Promotional Activities

Continued use was made of the Pennsylvania Certified Egg display. This exhibit was presented at the following fairs and meetings: Erie Town and Country Fair, Fayette County Fair, Allegheny County and Western Pennsylvania Exposition, Harrisburg Centennial Celebration, the Great Allentown Fair, Bloomsburg Fair, Uniontown Fair, State Grange Annual meeting, and the Pennsylvania Farmers Assn. annual meeting. Through such appearances, the display reached thousands of consumers and presented to them the story of quality eggs.

Television shows featuring food gift packages, which was started last year, was continued and expanded. Six stations made public service time available for a marketing specialist to display 30 samples of Pennsylvania Farm Food Gift suggestions. A list of gift package sources was prepared and sent to interested persons on request.

Two additional television programs featured egg quality.

The promotion division of the Bureau assisted commodity queens in promoting their various specialties.

A major feature of this activity was a personal appearance of all the queens on WFIL-TV during the 45th annual Farm Show.

The continuing grant-in-aid program to promote agricultural product competition at county fairs was continued. Ninety-one fairs received a total of \$55,000.

Fruit and Vegetable Quality Work

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is made at farms, warehouses, country shipping points, terminal markets, assembly points and processing plants. In addition, fruit and vegetable deliveries for a number of state and federal institutions are regularly checked to determine compliance with contract specifications.

Inspections for processing were above average and would have broken an overall record had it not been for the short apple and cherry crops during the growing season of 1960. Processing tomatoes represent the largest crop inspected, followed by apples, grapes and corn.

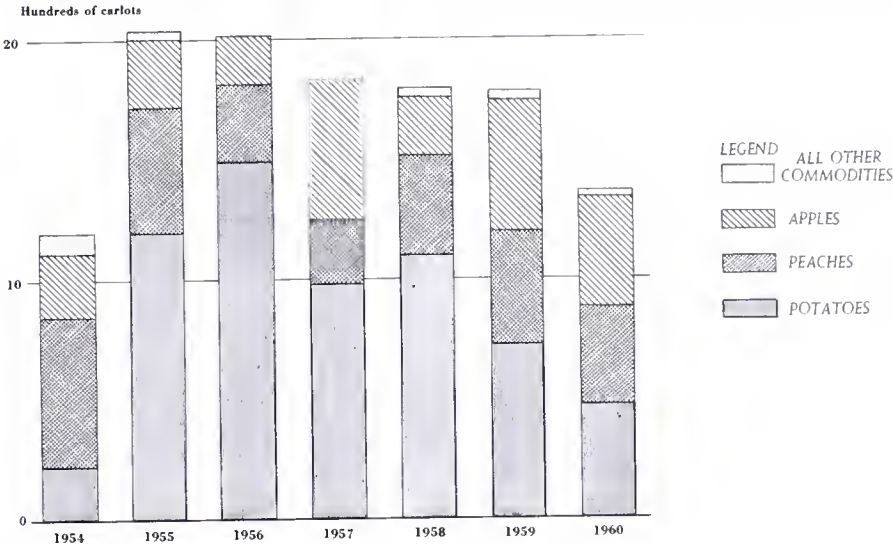
The decreased apple crop, coupled with a considerable decrease in export of fruits, reduced the number of carlot certifications of fresh perishables.

Continued experimental work was done throughout the tomato harvesting season using an intricate machine known as the colorimeter to determine the degree of juice color. More extensive work is planned

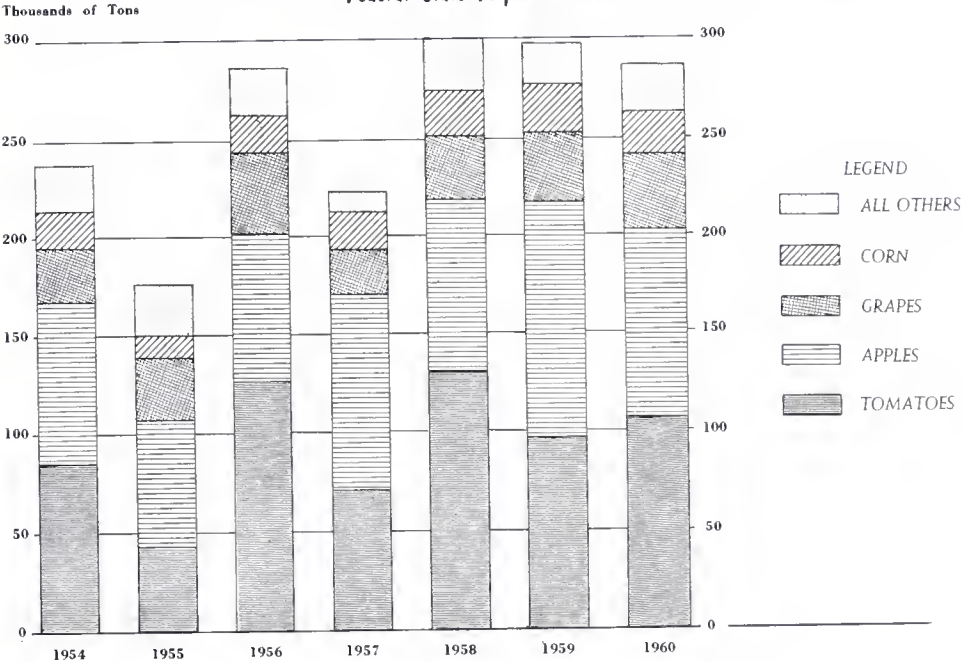
with this machine to develop standard operating procedures in the field.

Inspection of grapes at all processing plants in the important Erie County production area was made with the use of refractometers for the first time. This instrument is used to determine the sugar solids content of each load of grapes delivered to the plant.

Volume of Fruits and vegetables Inspected for Fresh Market by the Federal State Inspection Service



Volume of Fruits and Vegetables Inspected for Processing in Pennsylvania by Federal State Inspection Service



Bureau of

Plant Industry

Two relatively new plant pests were found in Pennsylvania during surveys to determine the extent of destructive insects in the Commonwealth.

They are the Mimosa webworm and the Asiatic oak weevil.

The Mimosa webworm was scattered over many parts of the state, feeding chiefly on the foliage of honey locust trees. This insect has two or three generations a year.

The Asiatic oak weevil feeds upon the leaves of oak trees. It probably spends its larval stage on the roots of oaks. In one instance, the adults were present in numbers large enough to be a nuisance in one public water supply.

In the early spring of 1961, areas in the southern half of the state were checked for the survival of the eggs of the Eastern tent caterpillar. A marked reduction in numbers of this species was noted over this part of the state.

The European corn borer continues to be a great economic hazard to Pennsylvania farmers. The borer caused an estimated loss of \$2,508,000 during calendar year 1960. The southeastern counties suffered the heaviest losses. In 41 counties checked for European corn borer damage, the average number of infested stalks in 100 was 48.2 and the number of borers per stalk was 1.73.

Mifflin County averages 83.2 borers per 100 stalks with an average of 3.88 borers in each infested stalk.

The average for the state was about 15 per cent higher than in 1959.

More than 9,500 gypsy moth traps in 16 counties failed to disclose any infestation of that plant pest. Scouting in Perry and Susquehanna Counties also produced negative results.

The Japanese beetle population remained about the same in most parts of the state. Exceptions to this rule were sharp outbreaks in small areas, several in new housing developments.

Foul Brood Rate Steady

Bee colonies in 35 counties were inspected for bee diseases. American foul brood was found in 543 of the 46,964 colonies checked, an infection rate of 1.1 per cent, the same as last year. European foul brood was found in 10 colonies. In addition, 185 illegal hives (cross-combed and box) were disclosed.

Three queen-rearing apiaries with 1,170 colonies were inspected and certified to sell queens. Four apiaries containing 1,418 colonies were certified

to meet other state's entrance requirements. One out-of-state beekeeper's bees (652 colonies) were inspected and passed to enable him to return home with his bees, equipment and honey.

Stem Rust Control Program

Nine counties received state aid in the eradication of black stem rust through eradication of the European barberry, the alternate host for the rust organism.

About 62,000 European barberry plants were eradicated in Armstrong, Mercer, Erie, Venango, York, Bradford, Huntingdon, Susquehanna, and Wayne Counties.

Japanese barberry plants do not serve as hosts for stem rust and may be used freely in ornamental plantings.

Oak Wilt Survey and Control

The counties of Bedford and Huntingdon remained the center of diseased trees. Bedford County contained 135 sites of infection; Huntingdon, 105; Franklin, 22; Fulton, 20; Blair, 19; Juniata, 14; Mifflin, 13; Allegheny and Somerset, 7; Armstrong, 5; Greene, 3; Cumberland and Clarion, 2; and Beaver, 1.

All 781 diseased trees were eradicated and all oaks of the same kind within root grafting distance of the infected tree were treated.

A detailed study of previously infected and treated areas shows a break-over of 18.5 per cent.

Seed Certification and Inspection

A survey of 54 fields planted to Pennsylvania and out-of-state certified seed potatoes showed no difference in total virus diseases. These results support the Florida tests now part of Pennsylvania certification requirements for seed potatoes. Samples of Pennsylvania growers certified potatoes had shown in the Florida test to be well under the allowed 3 per cent tolerance for viruses.

In addition to potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, corn, tomato and tobacco seed is certified following tests and examinations for purity, trueness to variety, and freedom from weeds.

Breeders, Foundation and Registered seed classes are the parent classes for the production of certified seed. The increase of the Foundation class is under the supervision of the Foundation Seedstock Cooperative, an agency established for this particular function. Registered seed is increased by the grower for the production of a single crop of certified seed.

This much certified seed was grown in 1960: Wheat, 127,927 bushels; oats, 47,777 bushels; barley, 13,431 bushels; hybrid corn, 48,165 bushels; potatoes, 166,776 bushels; tomatoes, 9,051 pounds; and tobacco, 433 pounds.

Seed and Plant Quality Control

During the 1960 inspection period, 862 samples of agricultural seed and 526 samples of vegetable seeds were collected and examined. It was found

that 16.4 per cent of the agricultural seed and 12.5 per cent of the vegetable seed was in violation of the Pennsylvania Seed Act. The violations were mostly in carryover seeds or in mixtures of carryover and new seeds.

Each lot of vegetable plants transported into the state must carry a certificate of inspection for the state where the plants were grown. Each lot is subject to point of destination inspection. Department of Agriculture inspectors examined 350 lots of plants during the past planting season. Eight lots were found to contain root knot nematodes. Two full lots were destroyed along with portions of the other six lots of plants.

For the most part, the plants received into the state were of good quality. The volume included enough to plant well over 12,000 acres, mostly of tomatoes.

Nineteen inspectors, including some from the Bureau of Markets, made the field inspections.

An infected oak tree is removed. The stump will be treated to prevent sprouting.





Governor David L. Lawrence admires a Hereford bull at the 1961 Farm Show.

Farm Show

Pennsylvania's unique combination of industrial might and thriving agriculture set the theme for the 1961 Farm Show—"The 45th Farm Show Presents Pennsylvania's Agindustry."

An estimated 645,000 city and farm folk came to see the five-day show with its displays of the finest of Pennsylvania's farm and home products, livestock and poultry, and to marvel at the commercial exhibits demonstrating the latest in agricultural production materials, machinery and techniques.

An all-time high of \$49,242.74 in cash premiums was awarded to 3,790 rural exhibitors covering 9,033 entries in 27 competitive departments. The dairy cattle department, including the 4-H Club and FFA divisions, received the greatest cash premiums.

Commercial exhibitors filled all available space and many potential exhibitors could not be accommodated. Limited barn space also prevented the acceptance of many dairy cattle entries.

The show was officially opened on Monday evening in the Large Arena with Governor David L. Lawrence and Secretary of Agriculture William L. Henning presiding over the ceremonies. The annual Pennsylvania State Police demonstration followed and played to a capacity house. Evening activities in the Large Arena during the week—the Folk Dance Festival on Tuesday, the Horse Pulling Contest on Wednesday, and the Livestock Parade and 4-H Light Horse demonstration on Thursday—attracted large and enthusiastic audiences.

The fourth annual Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, November 7-11, 1960, attracted commercial stockmen from many states and Canada to exhibit 3,240 head of beef cattle, sheep and swine. The sheep show, with 1,318 entries, was one of the largest and best in the East. Exhibitors competed for more than \$80,000 in cash premiums, prizes and awards.

Tradition was broken when the junior champion steer was selected as grand champion steer of the show in open class competition.

Features of the show were the Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest and the 4-H Light Horse and Pony Show.

Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Farm Show Commission, the Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition is designed to advance the livestock industry, encourage conservation through grassland farming and emphasize the meat-type animal.

In all, the Farm Show building facilities were used by 32 organizations for conventions, meetings and expositions, and included 13 all-agricultural events, state high school basketball games, Mobilehome Show, Sportsmen's Show, Builders Show, Pennsylvania National Horse Show, and Standardbred Sale.

It is estimated that more than one million people passed through the Farm Show doors to attend events held in the buildings during the past year.



These technicians make up the conservation team serving all cooperators in a soil conservation district.

State Soil Conservation Commission

Three new county soil conservation districts were created during this period. Declared conservation units by their respective county commissioners were: Venango County, February 17; Sullivan County, April 3; and Bucks County, April 24.

The addition of these counties brought the total number of districts to 54. They encompass almost 90 per cent of the agricultural land in the state. The Commission is assisting these new districts to organize their boards of directors and to begin providing conservation services to landowners.

Assistance to Districts

In November, 1960, the Commission employed Homer R. Hilner to work part-time as a field representative. Mr. Hilner went on full-time status on May 31, 1961 and is located at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture office in Tunkhannock. His duties are to work closely with the 18 northeastern soil conservation districts and aid them in developing active and expanded conservation programs.

To aid districts coordinate their activities with the State Highways Department, the Commission and the Department have entered into a memorandum of understanding. Details of operation have not yet been prepared in final form. The program's purpose is to coordinate tile drainage, diversion terraces, waterways and other conservation facilities along routes of new construction on the interstate highway system.

Education and Information

Work has begun on two important educational projects of the Commission. A new brochure explaining services available through soil conservation districts to be entitled *Man is the Steward* has been drafted. This publication

describes the benefits of soil and water conservation work that are received by all citizens of Pennsylvania, whether urban or rural. The booklet will be published and introduced at the annual conference of soil conservation district directors at Bloomsburg in October, 1961. It will be made available to persons and groups of all kinds who are interested in conservation.

A contract was awarded to Mode-Art Pictures of Pittsburgh for the production of a 25-minute sound and color 16 millimeter movie on the work of Pennsylvania's conservation districts. Robert G. Struble, consultant to the Commission, will write the script and coordinate the production of this film. It is scheduled for release early in 1962 at the Conference of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts to be held in Philadelphia.

Legislation

The Commission supported the introduction of House Bill 313, a bill to amend the soil conservation law of 1945. This bill had four purposes:

1. To modernize language and make editorial corrections.
2. To formalize procedures in handling watershed conservation projects under Public Law 566.
3. To allow the Commission to provide at local request for two non-farmer citizens to serve in the place of farmer soil conservation district directors in counties where districts are concerned with soil and water conservation on non-farm as well as farm land.
4. To change the name of districts to "soil and water conservation districts" to reflect the inseparable nature of conservation activities and to more clearly describe the programs which districts carry out.

This bill was amended twice and was still pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention

The number of applications for upstream watershed conservation projects under U. S. Public Law 566 continues to climb. Ten such applications were received by the Commission during the year and forwarded to the U. S. Soil Conservation Service for action. Current status of projects showing Commission action during the year is shown below. Information on construction schedules may be obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.

The Future

The Commission will continue to encourage vigorous conservation programs at the local district level. More and more of these programs will need to be concerned with aiding landowners with conservation problems of a non-agricultural nature. Such problems include erosion, water management and siltation related to road construction, housing development and other urban and semi-urban activities.

To continue to aid districts in organizing programs to meet such needs, the Commission plans to employ a field representative to work with districts in the southcentral and southeastern counties.

Statistical Summary

Table I. Herds and cattle under brucellosis supervision.

	<i>Individual Plan</i>		<i>Area Plan</i>		<i>Certified Brucellosis-free</i>	
	<i>Herds</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Herds</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Herds</i>	<i>Cattle</i>
June 1, 1959 through May 31, 1960	21,337	525,303	70,287	766,165	19,271	472,099
June 1, 1960 through May 31, 1961	20,005	500,553	71,535	744,756	18,441	455,919

Table II. Calfhood vaccination against brucellosis.

	<i>Vaccinated Calves</i>	<i>Total Vaccinated Calves</i>
6-1-58 to 5-31-59	161,797	1,486,404
6-1-59 to 5-31-60	157,124	1,643,528
6-1-60 to 5-31-61	161,952	1,805,480

Table III. Meat Hygiene Summary.

Animals slaughtered under inspection: 1,003,383 passed and 1,471 condemned.
 Livestock Auction Inspections: 2,289
 Meat Handlers Licensed: 2,647
 Livestock Dealers Licensed: 1,421

Table IV. Transmissible diseases reported and investigated.

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Premises</i>
Blackleg	30	1
Equine Infectious Anemia	44	1
Hog Cholera	1,493	25
Rabies	26	11
Sheep Scabies	831	13
Swine Erysipelas	355	12

Table V. Brucellosis testing

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Hemolyzed or Broken</i>
Cattle	599,392	1,299	5,741	3,152
Swine	2,236	1	5	82
Goats	1,420	0	0	38
Horses	226	1	1	1

Table VI. Poultry diagnostic services

<i>Laboratory</i>	<i>Poultry Necropsies</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Serological Pullorum Tests</i>	<i>Serological Newcastle Tests</i>
Summerdale	6,664	1,901	1,197,919	248
Bolton Center	3,390	790	0	0
Penn State	4,092	416	111,456	21
Butler	3,260	1,011	71,814	11
D.V.C., Daylestown	6,331	1,578	153,535	134
Tunkhannock	2,797	658	68,193	157

Table VII. Number of cooperatives which filed annual audit summaries—classified according to the major product handled or function performed.

<i>Type of Cooperative</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61</i>
Artificial Breeding	52	53	54	53
Form Supply	61	62	59	57
Dairy and Milk Products	51	57	56	54
Sheep and Wool Growers	23	24	25	25
Eggs and Poultry	8	8	8	7
Fruits and Vegetables	19	20	22	21
Livestock	8	8	7	6
Potatoes	14	16	11	8
Miscellaneous	12	10	10	9

Table VIII. Summary of the Pennsylvania Fresh Eggs Law and Pennsylvania Egg Standards Enforcement Program.

VIOLATIONS

		<i>Fresh Eggs Law</i>		<i>Egg Standards</i>		<i>Total</i>		
<i>Number of Inspectors¹</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Per Cent No. of Total²</i>		<i>Per Cent No. of Total²</i>		<i>Per Cent No. of Total²</i>		
1958-59 ...	9	19,129	315	1.6	2,171	11.3	2,486	12.9
1959-60 ...	8	20,764	106	0.5	1,765	8.5	1,871	9.0
1960-61 ...	8	18,762	59	0.3	1,496	7.9	1,555	8.2

¹Average number of inspectors employed.²Specified number of violations expressed as percentage of total inspections.

Table IX. Virus diseases in Pennsylvania and out-of-state potato seed (3 per cent allowable) found in seed potato survey.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Mosaic</i>	<i>Leaf Roll</i>	<i>Total Virus</i>
Pennsylvania04%	.89%	.93%
Out-of-State19%	.74%	.93%

Table X. Estimated Farm Show attendance—1958-1961.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Monday	135,000	155,000	155,000	140,000
Tuesday	75,000	155,000	120,000	140,000
Wednesday	185,000	190,000	160,000	170,000
Thursday	95,000	120,000	155,000	130,000
Friday	50,000	45,000	45,000	65,000
	540,000	665,000	635,000	645,000

Status of P. L. 566 Watershed Applications

PROJECT	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Priority for planning designated during year:		
Kaercher Creek	Berks	3,500
Approved during year:		
Satlerlee Creek	Bradford	7,500
Briar Creek	Columbia and Luzerne	10,760
Kaercher Creek	Berks	3,500
Lower Broedhead	Monroe	71,808
Disapproved during year:		
Sugar Creek Tributaries	Bradford	20,000
Buffalo Creek	N. Panhandle, W. Va. and Washington, Pa.	125,000
West Creek	Columbia and Sullivan	10,250
Green Creek	Columbia	23,700
Raven Creek	Columbia	7,882
Coles Creek	Columbia, Luzerne and Sullivan	7,615
Little Fishing Creek	Columbia and Lycoming	40,394
Hemlock Creek	Columbia (130 Acres in Montour Co.)	11,239
Pending:		
Cussewago Creek	Crawford and Erie	69,160
Dundaff Creek	Susq. and Lackawanna	7,490
Sartwell Creek	Potter	10,000
Dunnings Creek	Bedford, Blair, Cambria	125,000
Fishing Creek	Clinton, Centre, Union	121,600
Drinker Creek	Susquehanna	55,680
Marsh Creek	Tioga	55,000
Mahantango Creek	Schuylkill and Northumberland	28,966

